1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, trade secret, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting or defending these lawsuits would be warranted. Accordingly, the Parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled, under the applicable legal principles, to treatment as confidential. The Parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal.

2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- a. <u>Party</u>: any party to this Litigation (as defined below), including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).
- b. <u>Litigation</u>: the case pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. CV10-3746-SVW (SSx), known as Russell Young v. AXA Art Insurance Corporation and related Cross-Action.
- c. <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- d. <u>"Confidential" Information or Items</u>: information (regardless of how generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that constitute or contain information with respect to (1) AXA's non-public, confidential, private, trade secret, proprietary or commercially or personally sensitive underwriting files, underwriting manuals and guidelines, and/or claims manuals and guidelines which are not

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generally known, are kept confidential, and from which AXA derives independent
economic value, including but not limited to deposition testimony by current or
former AXA employees related to this information, and (2) Russell Young's private
financial and business dealings as well as his private medical and health related
records and deposition testimony related thereto.

- Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery e. Material from a Producing Party.
- Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure f. or Discovery Material in the Litigation.
- Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates g. information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "Confidential."
- Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is h. designated as "Confidential."
- Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in the Litigation.
 - House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party. j.
- Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel k. (as well as their support staffs).
- Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a 1. matter pertinent to the Litigation who has been retained by a Party or its Counsel to serve as an expert witness or a consultant in the Litigation and who is not a current employee of a Party.
- Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation m. support services (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing. storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

3. **SCOPE**

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The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or Counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material.

4. **DURATION**

Even after the termination of the Litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until all Designating Parties agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

5. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

AXA seeks protection of its Underwriting Manual, underwriting guidelines, underwriting files, Claim Manual, claims handling guidelines, and deposition testimony by current or former AXA employees reflecting any of this information. Good cause exists to protect this information from disclosure to the public; this information constitutes protected trade secrets of AXA since such materials are kept in a confidential fashion, are generally not known to others, and AXA derives independent economic value therefrom (Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(d)). Indeed the insurance industry is competitive, and the disclosure of AXA's guidelines and procedures in underwriting and claims handling can (and will likely be used) by other insurance companies to put themselves at a competitive advantage to AXA.

DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL 6.

Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for a. Protection. Each Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify - so that other portions of the material, documents,

items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

b. <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5bi, below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

i. <u>for information in documentary form</u> (apart from transcripts of deposition or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" at the top of the front page that contains protected material and then list each page or describe the entire document that is to be so protected.

To the extent that documents are produced in electronic, rather than hard copy, format, the Designating Party may identify protected documents on the basis of the collection in which the material appears.

trial proceedings, that the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, and further specify any portions of the testimony that qualify as "CONFIDENTIAL." Alternatively, when it is impractical in the judgment of the Party or non-party offering, or sponsoring the testimony or the witness to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection, the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke in writing within 10 days of the conclusion of the deposition a right to have up to 20 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted ("CONFIDENTIAL"). Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately

designated for protection within the 20 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.

- iii. <u>for information produced in some form other than</u>
 <u>documentary, and for any other tangible items</u>, that the Producing Party affix in a
 prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the
 information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL."
- c. <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate</u>. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as "Confidential" does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as "Confidential" after the material was initially produced, the Receiving Party, on notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

7. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS.

A party has a right to challenge a confidentiality designation pursuant to and in compliance with the Central District's Local Rule 37. If a Party seeks judicial intervention regarding any discovery challenge, both Parties must timely file a written joint stipulation containing all issues of dispute that complies with the Central District's Local Rule 37-2 et seq.

8. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL.

a. <u>Basic Principles</u>. A Receiving Party shall not, directly or indirectly, use, disseminate, publish or otherwise impart Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case except (i) only as necessary for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle, the Litigation, and/or (ii) the Receiving Party otherwise received such Protected Material from a clearly documented source independent of the discovery proceedings in the Litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order, but nothing

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contained in this Order Shall prevent or otherwise limit the Receiving Party from disclosing Protected Material to officers, directors, and employees of the Producing Party or to Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Producing Party. When the Litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

- b. Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Except as expressly set forth herein and unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL only to:
- i. the officers, directors or employees of the Producing Party or to Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Producing Party;
- ii. the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in the Litigation, as well as employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
- the officers, directors, and employees (including House iii. Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A);
- Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to iv. whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A);
- the Court and its personnel but if Confidential Information v. is presented, quoted or referenced in any hearing, trial or other proceeding, Counsel

for the offering Party shall request the court to order that only court personnel, and the Parties may be present during such presentation, quotation or reference;

vi. court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A);

vii. during their depositions, witnesses who are not officers, directors, or employees of the Producing Party, and to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary after having signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A), provided that the Protected Material is first disclosed to Counsel for the Disclosing Party four court days in advance of the deposition, who will then be afforded the opportunity to seek a protective order, suspending the deposition if necessary, to prevent the disclosure or use of the Protected Material with the witness. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

9. <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED</u> <u>PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION.</u>

If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in the Litigation as "CONFIDENTIAL," the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing electronically or by fax immediately and in no event more than two court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order

promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena or order to issue.

The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested Parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in the Litigation an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material - and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in the Litigation to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

10. <u>UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>.

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

statute or federal rule, or the Judicial Conference of the United States, no case or document shall be filed under seal without written permission from the Designating Party and prior approval by the Court. If a Party obtains written permission or such a court order, a Party shall file Protected Material, if at all, in sealed envelopes marked with the title of the Litigation and bearing a statement substantially in the following form:

CONFIDENTIAL

PROTECTIVE ORDER DATED _____, GOVERNING CONFIDENTIALITY OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING THE COURSE OF THE LITIGATION. THIS ENVELOPED IS NOT TO BE OPENED NOR THE CONTENTS THEREOF DISPLAYED OR REVEALED EXCEPT BY OR TO QUALIFIED PERSONS OR BY COURT ORDER.

Where approval is required, a written application and a proposed order shall be presented to the judge along with the document submitted for filing under seal. The proposed order shall address both the sealing of the application and order itself, if appropriate. The original and judge's copy of the document shall be sealed in separate envelopes with a copy of the title page attached to the front of each envelope. Conformed copies need not be placed in sealed envelopes. Where underseal filings are authorized by statute or rule, the authority therefor shall appear on the title page of the proposed filing. Applications and Orders to Seal, along with the material to be placed under seal, shall not be electronically filed but shall be filed manually in the manner prescribed by the Central District's Local Rule 79-5. A Notice of Manual Filing shall also be electronically filed identifying materials being manually filed.

by the Producing Party, within sixty days after the final termination of the Litigation, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. With permission in writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the

Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the (Designating Party) by the sixty day deadline that identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set Forth in Section 4 (DURATION), above.

13. MISCELLANEOUS

- a. Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- b. <u>Right to Assert Other Objections</u>. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.
- c. <u>No Admissions</u>. Nothing in this Order shall operate as an admission by any Party that any particular Protected Material contains or reflects any type of confidential information.
- d. <u>Further Protective Orders</u>. Nothing in this Order shall prejudice in any way the rights of any Party to petition the Court for a further protective order relating to any Protected Material.

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***************************************	e. <u>Written Waiver or Alternation</u> . Nothing in this Order shall
	prevent the Parties from agreeing in writing to alter or waive the provisions or
	protections provided for herein with respect to any particular Protected Material.
	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD,
	DATED: October 7, 2010 ERVIN COHEN & JESSUP LLP Robert M. Waxman Pantea Yashar
	By: /s/ Robert Waxman Robert Waxman Attorneys for AXA Art Insurance Corporation
	DATED: October 7, 2010 JACOBS, JACOBS & EISFELDER, LLP Robert W. Eisfelder
	Dry /n/ Dohout W. Finfoldon
	By: /s/ Robert W. Eisfelder Robert W. Eisfelder
	Attorney for Russell Young
	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.
	DATED: 10 19 (0)
	Honorable Suzanne H. Segal Judge, United States District Court
	for the Central District of California

	EXHIBIT A
	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND
-	I,[print or type full name] of
***************************************	[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its
***************************************	entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the
	United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. CV10-
	3746 SVW (SSx), known as Russell Young v. AXA Art Insurance Corporation and
	related Cross-Action. I agree to comply with and to be bound by the terms of this
***************************************	Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so
***************************************	comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I
	solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that
	is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order.
	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court
	for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this
	Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after
	termination of this action.
	I hereby appoint [print or type full name,
ŧ	address, and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in
	connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this
	Stipulated Protective Order.
	Date:
(City and State where sworn and signed:
F	Printed name:
	[printed name]
S	lignature:
	[signature]